

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of parties beneficially interested therein was evidently enacted to take the place (in part) of sec. 493, Code of 1887, repealed, and changes the rule stated in *Fulkerson* v. City of Bristol, 95 Va. 1, 27 S. E. 815, 3 Va. Law Reg. 367, and in the foot-note to sec. 3326a, Va. Code 1904.

C. B. G.

Constitutional Law — Non-Residents Fishing — Secs. 2085, 2087a, 2115, 2116, 2153 (10), Va. Code 1904.—The right of a state to forbid a nonresident landowner to take fish and game upon his property within the state, while according such privileges to resident landowners, is denied in State v. Mallory (Ark.), 67 L. R. A. 773.

Our statutes (secs. 2085, 2087a, 2115, 2116, Va. Code 1904) make it unlawful for non-residents to fish in this state in any other way than by line, rod or pole held in the hand. Sec. 2116, in defining non-residents, declares: "No person shall be deemed a non-resident within the meaning of this chapter, who has actually resided in this state twelve months next preceding the commission of the offence with which he is charged." And sec. 2153 (10), makes it a felony for a non-resident to take or catch oysters, crabs, or other shell-fish in the waters of this state. In McCready v. Com., 27 Gratt. 985, the Supreme Court of Virginia held that a similar statute was not unconstitutional either as a regulation of commerce or as a violation of privileges and immunities of interstate citizenship and this case was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in McCready v. Virginia, 94 U. S. 391, 24 L. Ed. 248.

TAXATION—TRADING STAMPS.—The furnishing of trading stamps by merchants to their customers at the time of making purchases, in consideration of a cash payment, is held, in *Hewin v. Atlanta* (Ga.), 67 L. R. A. 795, not to be a business which may be separated from the business of selling the merchandise, and taxed under a municipal charter authorizing the classification and taxation of business, trades, and professions carried on within the city.

SERVICE OF PROCESS—ORDER OF PUBLICATION—Non-RESIDENT CONVEYING REAL ESTATE.—Service of summons by publication is held, in Silver Camp Min. Co. v. Dickert (Mont.), 67 L. R. A. 940, not to confer jurisdiction to compel a nonresident to perform his contract to convey real estate located within the state.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE FORBIDDING WOMEN TO ENTER SALOONS.—An ordinance providing that it shall be unlawful for any person maintaining any saloon, barroom, or drinking shop, or any apartment thereto attached, to permit females to enter their said place of business, is held, in *State* v. *Nelson* (Idaho), 67 L. R. A. 808, to be unconstitutional.